the representatives of the Four Powers. It is the strength of the Pour Powers and Independent of the Pour Power NESSELRODE.

and with a view of removing all doubts on this subject. I have for the source your excellency that the Sublime is a powering to berieff the sacred rights of sovering to berieff the sacred rights of sovering to berieff the sacred rights of sovering to remove the source of the sacred rights of sovering perpetually to too Greek Curren the enjoyment these applitus) privileges and isome arises condensed soulce and erment to it moreover, such stars privileges at measure to exact to any o her right amount his Corrinance founded on the abovementioned drawns, and belief the sounded of the second drawns, and the sacred of the source of the second stars of the second s

phile of Britain were more tranquilized on the subcat of the East than they have been from the begining of the dispute.

From Beigrade, a letter of July 20th meetions
that the French and English Consuls had demanded
too the two Hospedars an explanation of their
rebuil to pay the tribute to the Porte. The Hospedare confined themselves to replying that they
were mable to send the tribute to the Saltan, bemue the financial resources of the country were
tribused by supplying the Russians with provitions and stores. They added that if the occupation
continued much longer the inhabitants of the Principhities would be trable for years to pay their
taxes. The circular of Frince Michael Obsenovibel
was much talked of at Beignade. This Prince is a
retigs of Russia, and has taken the opportunity of
coulating in Servia the druft of a constitution which
be would adopt if call d to govern that country.
The correspondent of the Prince's insrigues are not refred with favor by the Servians. A Vienna desuch of the 10th, states that an important mem our
the Russian embassy had left Vienna on a special
mation to Belgrade; it further says:—"Russia insists
the strict neutrality of Servia. The party opmed to the government of Prince Alexander Karaterplewitch (known as the Russian par y) is to be
seemthered."

Carstantinople advices of July 28th say:—"The

constantinople advices of July 28th say:—"The beautinople advices of July 28th say:—"The present irsuly predicted by the sale of the refugee section. Moreover, our 'Mediator,' M. de Brack is applications, it is feared, in respect to the refugee section. Moreover, our 'Mediator,' M. de Brack is apported to have availed himself of the present difficulty to raise some pecuniary and territorial questions with the Porte."

The French fleet at Besika Eay had been reintered by the ships Jena and Austerlitz.

Letters from Fellis, of July 15, anonunce that Basis is preparing a new expedition availest the Circulaus, to be ready before the end of August. The land forces are to be supported by a flotiliar, which is being armed in the sea of Azoff. There has been much excitement observed it Circuss's since the Expense between Russia and the Porte.

The Egyptian government had authorized the lading of chapels for the Greek form of worship in the since of Egypt. The Csar had ordered that the higher educational establishments for civilans in Russia, the Greek language shall be taught the modern Greek promunication. For the see, therefore, Nicholas will have a sofficient senser of sivil servants to carry out his designs in the content of the London papers publish, in the shape

Greece and Turkey.

Bome of the London papers publish, in the shape of the London papers publish, in the shape of a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, of the lot, that the Porte had addressed a manifest to the nation; that the finances were in a lamestable condition; that the Russians had taken pression of the Post Office, &c., all of which is two nearly a month old.

Rais Packs, formerly Ottoman Minister of Prance, and the 27th ult.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times

The Paris correspondent of the London Times where as follows upon the subject:—

"Paris, August 11—5 P. M.
B appears that, though no stepulation was inserted in the Vienna note to the Emperor of Russia maching the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, yet the subject was disensed at two conferences held by the representatives of the powers at Vienna. It was proposed by either France or England, or perhaps by both, that a clause should be added to be propositions in question, demanding the immediate evacuation of the principalities. This was opposed by Austria, who urged that it would be inoperture and impediate, under present circumstances, as do anything which would be likely to offend the Emperer of Russia, or to indispose him to a pacific termination of the question at issue; that such a demond would show that some donts was entertained of the complete execution of the promises M. de send would show that some doubt was entersained if the complete execution of the promises M de fesseirode made in his circular note, and that such bashts of good faith might give the offence which help ought to avoid; that no pretext should a given the Emperor to make a reply in he negative, and, in a word, that it was prucate not to have even the appearance of upposing that, by any possibility, the evacuation result not take place. The representatives were anyticed by the reasonings of the modisting constitutions. convinced by the reasonings of the mediating power, and aid not press the insertion of the cianse. It is not then by implication, as I am assured, that that part of the question is touched on in the note. It was, however, agreed that the povernments should need to their respective diplomatic agents at St. Pelersburg instructions on that specific point, when the moment came to treat it. These instructions, at heart on the part of England and France, are of the most positive kind, and will be acted upon without delay, if orders for the evaluation of the Principalities on not at once follow the formal acceptance of the arrangement proposed.

the do not at once follow the formal acceptance of the arrangement proposed.
It is stated that a private telegraphic despatch has been received here this day, from Vieuna, announcing that news had reached there that the Porte had accepted the propositions of the Vieuna Conference. I give the fact as announced, without being able to word for its correctness. None, however, have deabted that so far as the Porte was concerned, no defliculties would be found in the way. At the same time it will insist on the evacuation of the Danublan provinces."

The Const tut onsel, of Paris, published upon the hoth inst, has the following vigorous article upon the question, in which the comments upon the Par-mentary regime of England are not very compli-

mentary regime of England are not very complimentary:

There is something really mervellous in the Parliamentary regime. Mesoeses of Parliament talk a great deal, it is true, but often to say nothing. More the more they speak the less is understood—the less information is imparted. Thus, we defy the most sagaelous and clearsighted to explain to themsolves the language of Lord John Rausellin the House of Commons, and the speech of Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords. It was naively imagined in Paris that the interpellations announced in the linguish Parliament would be the development and explanation of the telegraphic despatch in the Morishar of Sunday last. But now that the public has a hid report of these interpellations, it is somewhat less mivanced than before in the knowledge of the real state of affairs in the East. We know not whether the cabinet of London has taken the commerce of the city for another Edipus, and whether, like a new Sphinx, it has proposed to itself to give a riddle to be pressed. But it has at all events succeeded in making such a tangled web of the Eastern question, that it would be difficult to separate the threads were we not to call to our aid common sense, happly less obscure than the language of Parliamentary oracles and m recover public opinion in France has now for its guide in the field of conjecture the imperial descenterating the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diagoity of a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, in consideration of his eminent services readered to the country in the direction of diplomatic affairs. This consideration of his eminent services rendered to the country in the direction of diplomatic affairs. This is a justly merited distinction, and one that will be appleaded without reserve by all the friends of flavopean peace and national honor. But certainly nothing can better demonstrate that the government considers the Eastern question settled. However, the ministers of the Queen of Engiand were singularly obscure upon the subject last Monday in both houses of Parliament."

Here follows a translation of the debate. The artists then goes on :—

Here follows a translation of the debate. The article then goes on :—

"It is impossible to see in the silence and the reserve of Lord John Russell and Lord Charendon anything else than a piece of tactics produced by the accessition of the partiamentary regrime. We are even of opinion that in the language of both one and the other, increatitudes and contradictions, inevitable in replies made on the instant to unexpected questions, could be pointed cet. Thus, when Lord Charendon ways that nothing will be concluded at Vienna, without the adhesion of the governments of France and England, evidently be turns into a question of the future an act already accomplished. Nothing has, in fact, been done in Austria, without the assent of the cabinets of Paris and London. But that assent is no longer to be given—it is accorded to the conventions of the Congress of Vienna, and the more so, that it was the notes originally drawn up by the two orbinets which served as the basis of these same conventions. Lord J. Russell, on his part, expressed himself incorrectly when he lapoke of the wo notes from Vienna, saying that the depatch of August 3, dated from St. Petersburg, applied to the first and not to the second—There are not two notes from Vienna, concerted between Prance, England, Praesia, and Austria. It is to this last proposal that the exchange of despatches now going on between St. Petersburg.

and Vienna relim. That of the 3d, which announces the adhesion of the Emperor of Rasin, relates to this project, which stands alone. Guly a confusion has hitherto existed between the general sense and the complete text of this note, and it is that confusion which, in the English Parliament, has obscured anew, though without cause, the facts took place: On July 24, the representatives of the four great Western powers had a conference at Vienna, in which they decided on the conditions of arrangement to be proposed to Russia. The result of that conference and the sense of the arrangement were communicated to the cubinet at \$t\$. Petersburg, by a courier, who set out the next morning, and it is on that communication that the famperor of Russia declared on August 3d, that he adhered to the note of Vienna. Thus, although it is true that the complete text of this note only left on the 2d of August 5or \$t\$. Petersburg, it is not the less certain that the adhesion of the Emperor Nicholas to the conditions of arrangement concerted at Vienna between the four great Western powers is now insured. There is concequently no doubt to be raised either on the veracity or the character of the telegraphic despatch published by the Monitoer on Sunday."

The above article is eigned Amedée de Cocena.

reacity or the character of the telegraphic despatch published by the Monitors of Sunday."

The above article is struct Amedee de Cesena.

The Paris Univers of the 10th inst. says :—

"If the last intelligence is exact, the affair between Russia and Europe, is terminated, as it was only avident it would terminate. Russis triumphs. The Suttan is new merely the tenant of the Orar, and for only a short leave, the kingdom of Greece becomes the State of Monace of the Rust. Amatria falls to the rank of a protect of State, and the other great nations, not having been able to prevent this result, harn that a power which appeared to be only a rival, airsady overtoped them all. Russia is advancing with a girnt's stride along the road which the famile of Burone have made casy for her. She will stop a monean, only to again resume her forward march. She does not fear that her forces will be looked to and her projects examined. What accessity is there for her that they should be concealed? Constantinopie was yesterday her objective own. Russia obtains all the advantages of war, because Europe loves peace too well. Enesia belongs to henself completely—she has a head which commands and members which obey—she is a monacchy, whilst in the rost of the world there are, under different manne, only republies? She decends neither on chapmen, for writers, nor speculators at the Bourse. Her ministers, ambassadors, and generals, have no funde invested in foreign countries, and care nothing about their own firances causing the roat mone, only republies? She decends neither one chapmen, but writers, nor speculators at the Bourse. Her ministers, ambassadors, and generals, have no funde invested in foreign countries, and care nothing about their own firances causing the roat nothing a bout their own firances causing the roat money of the leaves of the Grand Livre. Such a cooquest, so accomplished, miswas Russia not to put any bounded to her ambition. An old and prudent mation, and alreed with the great saccess. To what pitch countries and a

The Constitutionnel, writing upon the same subject, August 11, thus refers to the peace declaration of Napolson, upon his accession to the throne of

ject, August 11, thus refers to the peace declaration of Napoleon, upon his accession to the throne of
France:—

It is the Emperer of the French who, the first,
spontaneously, listening only to the dictates of duty,
placed the question on the ground en which it has
now been solved. Jindging in advance the proceedings of Russia as all Europe has since judged them,
Napoleon 111. sent the fleet to Salamis, within the
reach of the Fronch ambassador, charged with the
task of supporting existing treaties, and of defending
the severegnty of the Sultan. That act of March
20 was quite apontameous, and ordered on his own
responsibility, as oweld to be all the resolutions
which good sense, justice, and duty command. The
other cashhelm, struck with that bold and decided
step, studied more closely the question, and soon beheld the matter through their interests as the Emperor Napoleon had seen it with his principles.
England was uneasy for their interests as the Emperor Napoleon had seen it with his principles.
England was uneasy for their interests as the principal
actory; Prussia for the independence of Germany;
and thus by Bitle and little was formed that union
of resistance to acts of violence, which peace has
just crowned in so happy a manner. The results of
this solution appertant to all; but the glory of it
belongs more particularly to France. On the other
hand, the ancient union of Austria, Prussia, and
Russia, and the immense proponderance of the Carat Vienna and Berlin, are well known. The time
which it took Austria and Prussia to come over to
the side of France and England, shows clearly what
it cost their governments to decide on a step so
grave and so novel. Resolutions matured with so
much prudence, and executed with so much moderation and illinuess, merit the greatest confidence,
because they denote the greatest sincerity. Most
powerful reasons were necessary to decide the Klag
of Prussla and the Emperor of Austria to resist the
Emperor of Russia. These reasons could only be
the private interest

became they vision. The gradest state-site, Most powerful research are received to decide the Technical Control of the provise interest of their propies and the general the provise interest of their propies and the general the provise interest of their propies and the general control of the provise interest of their propies and the general control of the provise interest of their propies and the general control of the provise interest of their propies and their provises of the provise interest provises and their general control of the provise interest provises and the provises are thought that their provises and their general control of the provise interest provises and their provises are thought that the provises are the provises and their provises are thought that the provises are the provises and their provises are the surface and their provises are the provises and their provises and their provises are the provises and their provises are the provises and their provises and their provises are the provises and their provises and their provises are the provises and their provises and the provises and the provises and their provises and the provises and the provises and their pr

Petersburg conding those gives come days next in the Monaray Ohra ide, relating to the number of troops thrown into the principalities, with the triling difference that in Hen of one entire division of infantry of the fifth corps, only one brigade (that is, the record of the fifteenth division two regiments or eight battalions) has crossed the Pruth, and that in Hen of one causily division, two have arossed; so that the whole force in the prioducalities on paper, may thus he given:—

may thus be given :--| Div's | Branch Price | Both Petrili Corpe. . . 1 Piti) Corpe . . . 1 Connacto (regular) -34, 156 Mes. 1,600 1 200

Civing, consequently, a total of 77,000 combatants in round numbers, wite 144 field pieces, which, with non-combatants, officers, and bands, will bring the amount to nearly the rame cipher—that is, 80,000, (which is given in the St. Petersburg account)

THE DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIA-

MENT. In the House of Lerds, upon the night of the 12th

MEN P.

In the House of Leres, upon the night of the 12th inst.,

The Earl of Maximum wavel for a copy of the manifestors published in the Rt Petersburg Gazette to the Emperor of Russia, and for the answers returned to those decuments by the British government. The noble earl then proceeded to review the saures which had led to the attitude assumed by Rtersh on the present occasion—an attitude which he ascribed in a great measure to the tone adopted by a perilon of the English press towards the Emperor of the Prench. In consequence of the obloquy cast by these papers on a French alliance, the Emperor of the Prench. In consequence of the obloquy cast by these papers on a French alliance, the Emperor of Gazets and his advisers bad believed that no corrial co-operation was to be expected that no corrial experience of the Spir James Graham and Sir C. Wood against the Emperor of the French, and finally received its complete confirmation in the matition of the British feet, while that of the French was despatched to the Archipeisgo. As far is he himself was concerned, he had been always the saran adherent of the French alliance, and, as he believed the maliticance of the Ottoman Empire was essential to the balance of power in Europe, he wished that we had conserved. He thought it also humiliating that, when Russian manifectors and French notes had been published, no reply had appeared from the British government.

The Earl of Clarkenow in reply, said—My lords, I certainly was not prepared, when my noble friend has given. There are parts of his speech which thope he will not think me discourtions if decline to foliow. My noble friend has laid down various propositions which no one would think of disputing, and he has also made aliusions and statement which, in the present state of affairs, I think it my public duty not to notice, for the same reason that I have herefolore refused to answer them, in the same administration of hydre here with the hindense of the same and house of the same and notes that has so long last

a process. This, also, was shjected to, at though it was far less dipoctonative than the first proposal; and then the Frince to the first proposal; and then the Frince to the first proposal; and then the Frince to the first process of the Dardanelles, because nobedy could say that the government that the combined fleets had not passed the Dardanelles, because nobedy could say that the Turks had not acted in a perfectly free and independent manner, guided only by what they considered to be their own interest, and because all projects were taken from any power to say that the Turks acted mader presente from char governments. On the first present from the water of the first process of the first p is, and its amore year lordening task there has been throughout the whole of this likeline question, the most intigate and outdial—I may shows say daily communication between the two governments and submitted that the property of the plants of the temperor of Ruesia, if his policy is the Ext his any reference to the alleance of Prance and Barlindo—it must be alleance of Prance and Barlindo—it must be alleance of Prance and Barlindo—it must be alleance of the plants of the p if one were at Salamis and the other at Maita. We entirely agreed in this, and the circumstances did not for one moment throw a single shade of difference over our relations. Her Majesty's government were entirely satisfied that the Franch fleet should be so much abead of the English fleet, and the result has proved that when the fleets were wanted to proceed to Besika Hay, instructions were agreed upon on the same day at Paris and in London, and despatched by the same telegraph, and within a few hours of each other the fleets arrived at Besika Bay, which could not have been the case if one fleet had been int Toulon and the other at Malta. That circumstance never produced the slightest difference, or shade of difference, between the two governments. My noble friend says there certainly was a difference between slight Reddications, they proposed should be had before the governments of the Emperor and the Sultan as a means of settling the differences. These modifications were, in the first instance, referred to London and to Faris. They were approved by her Majesty's government and by the French government, and the note was sent to St. Petersburg and to Constantinople on the second of this month. The Russian minister at Vienna had meanwhile transmitted the substance of this note to his court, where it was well received, and on the 3d of this month a telegraphic message was sent from St. Petersburg to Vienna, announcing that that note met the Emperor's views, and would be accepted by him if it met with the views of the Suitan. Since that time I have heard this morning that Count Nesselrode has made to Sir Hamilton Seyanom an official communication that that note would be duly accepted by the Emperor. (Hear.) As this note, slightly modified, no doobt, originating as it did with the French government, contains nothing derogatory to the dignity or to the independence of the Porte, I can see no difficulty in accepting it. Your lordships will see, without going into more details upon the subjects which my noble friend has brought under your notice, I have endeavored to place your lordships in powers-ion of the information which is most important in this matter. You will now see that, although these negotiations may be certainly said to be brought to the point of a satisfactory conclusion, they are still pencing, and therefore my object, and that of her Majesty's government, is, while these negotiations are pending, while, therefore, there is a risk of their not coming to the satisfactory conclusion, they are still pencing, and therefore my object, and that of her Majesty's government, is, while these negotiations are pending while, therefore, there is a risk of their not coming to the satisfactory conclusion, they are still pencing, and therefore my object, and that of her Majesty's government, is, while these negotiations a

difference, between the two governments. My noble friend says there certainly was a difference between the two governments that influenced the Emperor of Russia in the policy he pursued towards Turkey. I cannot dive into the mind of any man further than my noble friend, but I will merely say that the assurances that were given to us were the same as those given to my noblefriend, although they went further, because the Russian government gave us general assurances, and also more particular assurances, as to the objects sought by Russia in the East. No overeign and they given more solemn or more sacred assurances and a more particular assurances assurances more solemn or more sacred assurances. surances, and also more particular assurances, as to the objects sought by Russia in the East. No sovereign could have given more solemn or more sacred assurances of respect for existing treaties, and for the territorial strangements of Europe. The Emperor of Russia never heatated to say that he considered the maintenance of the Turkish engire as a great principle of European pelley, and that for that purpose he would yield to none in his desire to maintain the independence and integrity of Turkey. (Hear.) The Russian government has, on more than one occasion, agreed with Her Majesty's government that the dismemberment of the Turkish empire would be a great European calamity, that it would lead unquestionably to war, and that it could not be settled without great disturbance to the existing balance of power in Europe. Under these circumstances the Russian government sentTrince Menschikoff to Constantinople, not as my noble friend says, when the question of the Holy Pisces was settled, because it was not settled. It may have been settled in the French sense, but that makes all the difference; and it was on that account that the Emperor of Russia resisted the settlement. He said that those privileges had been tanasferred to the Latins, which herstofere had been given to the Greeks—that this was a violation of solemn promises made to himself; that it was impairing his moral influence, occapying, as he does, a high and elevated position in the Greek church; and that it not only lanadired his influence over those who professed the Greek faith in the Turkish dominions. He subjects in his own dominions. He therefore considered that it was absolutely need sary that, from first to hast, actang with great respect towards the French government, he said havould not seek to deprive the Latins of the advantages they thus gained, although a his own dominions. He therefore considered that it was absolutely need sary that from first to hast, actang with great respect towards the French government, and he should greated to the m

matters would have been mended by a hostile demonstration.

The Earl of Arranders, after admitting that in the present state of affairs it was natural for noble lords to desire to have accurate information relative to events in the East, proceeded to say—Upon that point I feel convinced that my noble friend near me (the Earl of Clarendon) has made such a statement as ought to satisfy the expectations of noble lords. He has given, in substance, the fullest statement of the actual condition of affairs, and has done it in such a manner as must have afforded sincere satisfaction to your lordships. My noble friend who has just sat down has given some very good advice on this subject, and expressed opinions in some of which I entirely concur. He has referred to the opinion of that illustrious duke, of whom, as well as my noble friend, I was a colleague in the government, laving the special direction of the foreign affairs of the country. I agreed with the noble duke at the time, and ever since have felt the same conviction that a close intimisely with France was the real policy of the country. (Hear.) I have no doubt that if there be any government, I. I felt that in the time of Charles X.—I felt it under Louis Phillippe—and I feel it now. (Hear.) I have no doubt that if there be any government, in France with which we can enter into engagements, which is so solid and so established as to be capable of maintaining its engagements, that government, be it republican, he is imperial, or be it royal, is a government with which we ought closely to connect ourselves. (Hear, hear.) That has been the course which we have pursued throughout the whole of these transactions. (Hear, hear.) It is true, a noble lord behind me, and others, have expressed their firm conviction that if we had but carlier taken vigorous and decisive measures, we should have put a stop to all these fdifficulties long ago. Now it seems mighty easy to them to prognosticate after the event; but I find it impossible to say what might have been the case had

Lord BEALMONT expressed his dissatisfaction at Lord Clarendon's statement, and wished that the government had acted more vigorously in the East-

The Earl of HARDWICKE complained that the gov-

The Marquis of Changicanne thought the state-

The Earl of ABERDEEN, after admitting that in

the rame time, it is of no small importance to have the other great powers of Europe united with Fingland and France; and that is the state in which we stand at the moment—namely the four great power of Europe acting in concert, as aking the same has guage, and making the same conditions, which my neble friend has told your lordsetus have been already accepted by one of the particulars of these conditions; but this is quite clear—that this government, and France and Austria—these three powers—are all equally concerned in preserving the sub-tactful integrity of Turkey. [The noble carl made also some allosion to Pressia, which we did not distinctly hear, but we understood him to refer to that country as not being so essentially interested in that point as the other three powers. Therefore, it is not likely that we should be parties to any sacrifice on the part of the Sultan, to which be has any reason to object, of to any terms which he would hestitute to accept (Hear, hear.) Your lordships are aware that this country is bound, not by any treaty—for I deny that this country is bound by the stipulations of an treaty to take part in hostilities in support of the Turkish empire—yet from a sense of our own home, we are bound to support the integrity of that empire, an your lordships may be satisfied that, interested at the great powers of Europe are in the preceivation of the independence of the integrity of that empire, an your lordships may be satisfied that, interested at the great powers of Europe are in the preceivation. The lart of Malmestian though the almost of this your lordship may rest estisfied, that neither the interest nor the honor of the nation will be jeopardized, let alon sacritied, by her Majesty's government. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Malmestian though it, as brance ha had quilibled her answer, there was no rest which bound Englan to defend Turkey, yet England was at least boun by honor and by the preamble of the treaty of 184 to maintain the independence and sovereignty of the Turkish empire. He cer with respect to a question which has been adverted a line of the early part of this evening, named to an account that has been received of the acceptance by the Emperor of Ruesia of certain propositions presented to him from what I may sall a cogress of the great powers sitting at Vienna. The mobile lord (d. Russell) holds and no prospect the there papers will be laid on the table, or that opertunity will be afforded for oi-cussing this is privant subject— (hear, hear)—and considering the month, and the date of the month, I am not su prised that the noble lord should have indeled these observations. I wish to know, considering this particular circumstance, whether the noble los has any objection to state the nature of the propositions which have been accepted by the Emperor Russia? (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. Russell,—I cannot at present state wh propositions have been made to the Emperor of Essia. Before the prorogation of Parliament, howeved I will give all the information I possess, consiste with my duty. I will not now anticipate that information, but state at that time as much as is is a power and consistent with the welfare of the proservice. (Hear, hear.)

Lord D. Stuarr—A rumor of the most importate character has been circulated in the public prints to day. I allude to the rumor that the Emperor Russia has agreed to certain proposals which have now not the destination of the most importation and that we are now nearer to a pacific solution that question than we were a few daya ago.

Lord J. Russell.—In answer to the question my noble friend, I have to state that there is a for dation for the rumor to which he has alluded—(he hear)—and that we have just received a despat from her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, which as very satisfactory nature. (Hear.) The answ which has been received from the court of the Pele burg is in reply to the first proposal which was greed to at Vienna. I have further to state that messenger who was to have gone to Constantinop and who, as I said on a former occasion, would leaven to

ourg is in reply to the first proposal which we agreed to at Vienna. I have further to state that i messenger who was to have gone to Constantinop and who, as I said on a former occasion, woold lea Vienna on the 31st of July, did not actually lea Vienna until the 2d of August; so that the rep from Constantinople cannot be received as soom a was at first expected.

Sir De Lacy Evans—Will the noble lord commicate the premised information at such a time will enable the House to discuss the question?

Lord J. Russell.—I beg to explain that wha raid was that I would give such information as would be in my power to give consistently with i sense of public duty; and I think that it will be my satisfactory that I should give that information i, atest moment before the provogation of Parliame Mr. Lavang.—Am I to understand that there we be a discussion of the question before the provision?

Lord J. Russell.—As far as the government.

tion?
Lord J. RUSSELL—As for as the government a oncerned, it is not their opinion that it is de here should be a discussion. (Hear, hear.)

THE LATEST DESPATCHES. The London Morning Chronicle of the 11 instant says:—"We have received the following to graphic despatch, dated Constantinople, Aug. 1:—
"The Ottoman Porte has issued a manifesto to t

The Ottoman Porte has issued a manufesto to traition,

'An ultimatum has been addressed to Russia.

'The French propositions will be declined—the of Austria accepted.

'The Russian authorities in the principalities fuse to forward letters through the Post Office, which have taken possession of.

'It is reported that a Russian corps will en Servia, in which case the eventual entrance of Austrian corps may be expected.

'The Russian Consul has left Adrianople.

'Turkey is in want of money.''

BUGHAREST, July 30, 1853

BUOHAREST, July 30, 1853 Prince Gortschakoff, Commanderin-Chief of Russian army in the principalities, arrived here y terday. The Greek bishops called to pay their spects to him. They conversed with the General the subject of the three protectorates of the H Sepulchre. Prince Gortschakoff treated them w greater kindness than he had shown even to the H roder.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30, 1853
The Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia he been recalled. It is, however, a matter of unctainty whether they will obey the order sent to the by the Sublime Porte. In consequence of the cession of all intercourse between them and the Turk government, the British authorities in both Mol via and Wallachia have ceased all relations withem.

them.

CONSTANTINGELE, July 31, 1863
The excitement was alarming. The Hespadan Wallachia and Moldavia, who had been summed to Constantinople refused to obey. The news I duced such an effect upon the old Turkish point that serious fears are entertained for the safety Constantinople. Revolutions are imminent.

BELOWADE. August 6, 1853
A British courier has passed through this town his way to Constantinople.
He is the bearer of depatches for Lord Strats de Redeliffe, in which his londship is instructed induce the Divan to accept the proposals of the A trian mediation, which have already been accept the proposals of the A trian mediation, which have already been accept the proposals of the A trian mediation, which have already been accept the proposals of the A trian mediation.

by Russia.

VENUE, August 6, 1873

A telegraphic despatch, which arrived this me ing from Trieste, confirms the news of the Subli Porte having accepted, without any modification the note which has been drawn up at Vienna by four powers which signed the treaty of 1841.

A special envoy, who is to inform the Otar of Sultan's decision, is to leave for St. Petersoura soon as the Russian troops shall care been orde to evacuate the Principalities of the Danube.

Paris, Farnay volumes. Aug. 12, 1820 The marquis of Chamicaline thought the sate-ment favorable, as affording a prospect of a peacea-ble termination of the question.

Lord Ellinguages regarded the position of affairs with great apprehension, but did not see how matters would have been mended by a hostile de-monstration.

Devacuate the Principalities of the Danube.

Paris, Friday Monning, Aug. 12, 1822
It is now alledged that the Soltan accepts, wont medification, the Vienna note, and that an traordinary ambassador, charged to bear the addition of the Sultan to the Crar, will leave for Petersburg as soon as the Rossian troops shall be received the order to quit the invaded territory.

This acceptance is made with courtesy.

The Sultan's desires are quite in conformity with declarations of the French and English governments.

the declarations of the French and English governents.

Friday Evening

Friday

Bayespate, Ang. 13, 186

[From the Post.]

Despatches from St. Petersburg, dated the shave arrived in Paris. They fully confirm the shave ment in the Post of Thursday, and state that Emperor has defaultively accepted the propo-